

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

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SECTION

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SECTION I

GENERAL

The following Public Health and Welfare Section Technical Bulletin is attached as Inclosure No. 1.

Title: Group Work.

Short Title: TB-PH-WEL-19.

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

April 30 - May 7

<u>DATE</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>From:</u>
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Apr. 28	Ei-hatsu No. 443	Re: Policy on handling or receiving electric power additionally allocated on that for refreshing beverages.	All prefectural governors	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
Apr. 28	Ei-hatsu No. 446	Re: Improvement of technical skill in flaying and guidance for handling of hide at slaughter-houses.	"	"
Apr. 28	Ei-hatsu No. 441	Re: Application of examination of products to be administered by the prefectural governor.	"	"
Apr. 30	Ei-hatsu No. 452	Re: Procedure on application for allotment of specified production materials for maintenance and administration of water supply and sewerage services.	"	"
Apr. 30	Ei-hatsu No. 453	Re: Operation of the Ex-Imperial Garden of Kyoto.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"

Medical Affairs Bureau

Apr. 27	I-hatsu No. 423	Re: Execution of examination to be given by the committee of preliminary examination.	All prefectural governors. All Directors of Medical Affairs Bureau Branch Offices.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
Apr. 28	I-hatsu No. 424	Re: Renewal of the Medical Contract.	All directors of Medical Affairs Branch Office Nat'l. Hospital & Nat'l. Sanatoria.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
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Medical Affairs Bureau

Apr. 30	I-hatsu No. 428	Re: Unitary point value according to the regulation on medical fees under social insurance.	All directors of Medical Affairs Branch Office Nat'l. Hospital & Nat'l. Sanatoria.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
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Disease Prevention Bureau

Apr. 27	Yo-hatsu No. 373	Re: Administration of vaccination for fiscal year 1949-1950.	All Prefectural governors.	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.
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Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Apr. 30	Yaku-hatsu No. 750.	Re: Manufacture of biological preparations.	"	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
Apr. 30	Yaku-hatsu No. 757	Re: Questions on enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.	"	"
Apr. 30	Yaku-hatsu No. 758	Re: Making an entry of numbers about violation cases on narcotics and hemp (tsuma), and monthly report on narcotics and report on conditions of control over narcotics.	"	"
Apr. 30	Yaku-hatsu No. 762	Re: Methanol to be used for cosmetics.	"	"

Social Affairs Bureau

Apr. 25	Sha-hatsu No. 736	Re: Payment of expenses on removal to those who must remove by order of the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
Apr. 25	Sha-hatsu No. 739	Re: Change of allotment of relief commodity (raw textile goods) from LARA.	Governors, Toyama & another Prefecture.	"
Apr. 25	Sha-hatsu No. 740	Re: Consent to backing the second civil welfare industry exhibition for show and sale.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	"
Apr. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 744	Re: An accident on relief commodities from LARA.	Governors, Kyoto Pref.	"
Apr. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 745	Re: Dealing with infant food as one of relief commodities from LARA.	Governor, Kochi Pref.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 746	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of aid for calling under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governors, Kagawa Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
Apr. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 749	Re: Notice on the training course for social workers in Chugo- ku District.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
Apr. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 752	Re: Amendment of the plan on accommodation institutions for the repatriates and other needy persons for fiscal year 1949-1950.	Governor, Kagoshima Pref.	"
Apr. 28	Sha-hatsu No. 754	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governors, Akita & 10 other Prefs.	"
Apr. 28	Sha-hatsu No. 756	Re: Additional allocation of relief commodity (raw textile goods) from LARA.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Apr. 28	Sha-hatsu No. 760	Re: Approval on organization of a foundational juridi- cal person.	Governor, Shiga Pref.	"
Apr. 30	Sha-hatsu No. 761	Re: Notice on the training course for social workers in Chugoku District.	Governors, Hiroshima & four other Prefs.	"
Apr. 30	Sha-hatsu No. 762	Re: National grant-in-aid for expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.	"
Apr. 30	Sha-hatsu No. 763	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodities from LARA.	Governors, Hokkaido & seven other Prefs.	"
Apr. 25	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 112	Re: Investigation into the or- ganization of widows and other bereaved dependents.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
Apr. 26	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 113	Re: Handling of relief commo- dities from LARA at the Milk stations.	"	"
Apr. 26	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 114	Re: National liability for the expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Apr. 26	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 115	Re: Financing the consumer's live- lihood co-operative association.	"	"
Apr. 27	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 116	Re: Accounting affairs on budget of national liability for the expenses on protection under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Apr. 25	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 111	Re: Extra-ordinary allocation of relief commodity (clothings) from LARA.	"	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Apr. 25	Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 12	Re: Survey of number of the children in school-age being in the child welfare agencies.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Children's Bureau
Apr. 25	Ji-hatsu No. 368	Re: Report on approval on organization of the Father Flanagan's Society, Foundational Juridical Person.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
Apr. 25	Ji-hatsu No. 373	Re: Distribution of nutritions for the children accomodated in the child welfare agencies.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
Apr. 27	Ji-hatsu No. 375	Re: Request for backing collection of fund for construction of the women's town.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Apr. 28	Ji-hatsu No. 378	Re: Approval on establishment of the child welfare center.	Governor, Nagano Pref.	"
Apr. 28	Ji-hatsu No. 380	Re: Abolition of office of personnel to engage in care and guidance and increase of child welfare officials.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
Apr. 30	Ji-hatsu No. 383	Re: The (third term) training course for certifying qualifications for day-nursery teachers for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
Apr. 30	Ji-hatsu No. 392	Re: Request for sending the instructions on natural grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the mother's homes for fiscal year 1948-49 and expenses on initial equipments pursuant to such.	Governor, Hiroshima Pref.	"

Insurance Bureau

Apr. 26	Ho-hatsu No. 31	Re: Commentary on classification of budget on annual revenue and expenditure of Seamen's Insurance Special Accounts for fiscal year 1949-50.	Chiefs, Insurance Sections, prefectural government; Chiefs, branch offices of social insurance.	Director, Insurance Bureau
Apr. 28	Ho-hatsu No. 32	Re: Delegation of competence of collection of reports and auditing of condition on appropriation of budget under the provision of Article 46 of the Accounts Law.	Chiefs, Insurance Sect., prefectural governments; Chiefs, branch offices of social insurance; Director Chiba Nat'l. Sanatorium.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
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Insurance Bureau

Apr. 30	Ho-hatsu No. 33	Re: Omission of a documentary evidence to be attached to a statement of cash-accounts on revenue.	Chiefs, Insurance Section, prefectural governments; Chiefs, branch offices of social insu- rance; Director, Chiba Nat'l. Sanatorium.	Director, Insurance Bureau
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Repatriation Relief Agency

Apr. 26	En-shi No. 474	Re: Change of a part of the emergency plan on construction of a group of housing facilities for the repatriates for fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	Director, Repatria- tion Relief Bureau
Apr. 26	En-shi No. 475	Re: Situation on settling down of the repatriates from Saghalien without relatives.	Governors, Hokkaido & 7 other prefectures.	"
Apr. 30	Engo No. 490	Re: Permission on extension of the period of time for repatriation of Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Aichi Prefecture.	"

Public Sanitation Bureau

May 4	Ei-hatsu No. 461	Re: Fodder linked with drinking milk.	All pre- fectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
May 4	Ei-hatsu No. 463	Re: Guidance for a method of spraying an insecticide on larvae of mosquitoes.	"	"
May 4	Ei-hatsu No. 464	Re: Application for approval and grant-in-aid on extension and improvement works of water facilities of Tobata City.	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture.	"
May 4	Ei-hatsu No. 467	Re: Establishment of branch offices of the Japan Hot Spring Welfare Association, Inc.	Governors, Hokkaido & 21 other prefectures.	"
May 6	Ei-hatsu No. 473	Re: Expenses necessary for the food sanitation inspectors for fiscal year 1949-50.	All pre- fectural governors.	"
May 6	Ei-hatsu No. 479	Re: Enactment of a regulation of a prefecture concerning the standards of facilities for food service in hospitals.	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
May 7	Ei-hatsu No. 484	Re: Informal representation on members of the Kirishima National Park Local Committee.	Governor, Miyazaki Prefecture	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
May 2	Wa-ei No. 83	Re: Construction of structures in the special area in the Yoshino-Kumano National Park.	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	Vice- Minister of Welfare
May 2	San-ei No. 65	Re: Approval on execution of extension works of water facilities of Ueno City.	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
May 6	Shu-ei No. 81	Re: Construction of structures in the special area in the Lake of Towada National Park.	Governor, Akita Pref.	"
May 6	Hatsu-ei No. 44	Re: Designation of the training institution for barbers and beauty parlorists ("riyo-shi")	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	Minister of Welfare
May 6	Hatsu-ei No. 46	Re: Partial amendment to the Enforcement Regulations of the Eugenic Protection Law.	All pre- fectural governors.	"

Medical Affairs Bureau

May 4	I-hatsu No. 431	Re: Distribution of gasoline for dental treatment.	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
May 4	I-hatsu No. 434	Re: A case of suicide in group of student-nurses at the Saisei-kai Hospital in Hyogo Prefecture.	All directors, Health Departments, Prefectural Governments; Directors, branch offices of Medical Affairs Bureau; President, Association of Midwives, Nurses and Public Health Nurses in Japan.	"

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

May 2	Yaku-shu No. 315	Re: Administrative measures for business in selling drugs.	All pre- fectural governors	Director, Pharmaceu- tical and Supply Bureau.
May 2	Yaku-hatsu No. 765	Re: Indication on label of drugs.	"	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
May 4	Yaku-hatsu No. 776	Re: Allotment of specified distribution goods (drugs).	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
May 4	Yaku-hatsu No. 779	Re: Simultaneous control over drugs, etc.	"	"
May 4	Yaku-hatsu No. 780	Re: Areas in charge of the hygienic laboratories on examination of drugs under the outlines on examination of products of sulfanilamides, etc.	"	"
May 4	Yaku-hatsu No. 781	Re: Control of contraceptive agents.	"	"
May 6	Yaku-hatsu No. 790	Re: Allotment of designated precious metal ingot for dental use.	"	"

Disease Prevention Bureau

May 2	Yo-hatsu No. 380	Re: Expenses borne or to be borne by the prefectural government and a municipal office on expenses on control of communicable diseases under the law for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	Director, Disease Prevention Bureau.
May 6	Yo-hatsu No. 397	Re: Change of names of some cities, towns and villages.	Governor, Yamagata Prefecture.	"
May 6	Yo-hatsu No. 397	Re: Application for designation of a sign of a health center according to establishment of the health center, and reorganization of a village into a town system.	Governor, Nagano Prefecture	"
May 6	Yo-hatsu No. 397	Re: Abolishment, separation and amalgamation of some health centers and change of jurisdiction of such health centers.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"

Social Affairs Bureau

May 2	Sha-hatsu No. 767	Re: Holding the dual offices of welfare commissioner and member of an assembly.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
May 4	Sha-hatsu No. 768	Re: Guidance in practice and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law and such on emergency relief under the Disaster Relief Law.	Governors, Iwate & another prefs.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 4	Sha-hatsu No. 769	Re: Consultation on approval of a protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
May 4	Sha-hatsu No. 770	Re: " "	"	"
May 4	Sha-hatsu No. 771	Re: Temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
May 4	Sha-hatsu No. 772	Re: " "	Governor, Ehime Pref.	"
May 4	Sha-hatsu No. 773	Re: The extent of expenses to be expended for protection, etc., under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
May 4	Sha-hatsu No. 775	Re: Allotment of petroleum pro- ducts for operation of the work providing agencies.	Governor, Gifu Pref.	"
May 4	Sha-hatsu No. 778	Re: Partial abolishment of the work providing agencies started under the emergency livelihood relief program for the needy persons.	Governor, Shimane Pref.	"
May 6	Sha-hatsu No. 780	Re: Excessive payment beyond the standard amount of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
May 6	Sha-hatsu No. 781	Re: Readjustment of the pro- tective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kagawa Pref.	"
May 4	Sha-hatsu No. 782	Re: Providing the needy handi- capped persons with artifi- cial limbs.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
May 4	Sha-hatsu No. 783	Re: Consultation on approval of a protective institution under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Saitama Pref.	"
May 4	Sha-hatsu No. 784	Re: Temporary aid of living aid under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
May 7	Sha-hatsu No. 788	Re: Notice on the business con- ference connecting with the Daily Life Security Law.	Governors, Kyoto & 2 other prefs.	"
May 2	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 117	Re: Allocation of relief commo- dities from LARA.	All pre- fectural governors.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
May 2	Sha-otsu-Hatsu No. 118	Re: Notice on the meeting by district on handling of LARA relief commodities.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
May 4	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 119	Re: Mutual aid service by a consumer's livelihood cooperative association.	"	"
May 4	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 120	Re: Allotment of bicycle-rear cars for the third quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	"	"
May 4	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 121	Re: Allotment of paints for operation of the work providing agencies.	"	"
May 6	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 123	Re: Guidance and training for social workers.	"	"
May 6	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 124	Re: Survey on situations of protection under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
May 7	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 125	Re: Survey on both the Civil Welfare Department and the structure of a city, town or village office on business affairs connecting with the said Department.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
May 4	Ji-hatsu No. 369	Re: Report on situations of operation of the second term training course for certifying qualifications for day-nursery teachers in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Hokkaido & 31 other prefectures.	Director, Children's Bureau.
May 4	Ji-hatsu No. 396	Re: Allotment of bicycles for the child welfare work for the fourth quarter in the fiscal year 1948-49.	Governors, Yamagata & 6 other prefs.	"
May 4	Ji-hatsu No. 397	Re: Additional allotment of the special nutrition "horumin" for the children in the child welfare agencies.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	"
May 4	Ji-hatsu No. 404	Re: National liability on the expenses on training institutions for personnel (expenses on establishment of training institutions for day nursery teachers) for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governors, Tokyo & 3 other prefs.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To:	From:
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
May 2	Ho-hatsu No. 34	Re: Enforcement of the Law amending a Part of the Health Insurance Law.	All pre- fectural governors.	Director, Insurance Bureau.
May 6	Ho-hatsu No. 35	Re: Treatment of those who are dependents under the Health Insurance and who hold quali- fications as subscribers of the National Health Insurance.	"	"
May 7	Ho-hatsu No. 36	Re: The draft Law amending a part of the Law on National Public Personnel Mutual Aid Association, etc.	"	"
May 7	Ho-hatsu No. 37	Re: Appointment of Government officials responsible for funds in advance.	All chiefs, Insurance Sections, prefectural governments and branch offices of social insurance.	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
May 2	Engo No. 494	Re: Relief of the repatriates at railway stations (and in coaches) after re-opening of repatriation.	All pre- fectural governors	Director, Repatria- tion Relief Bureau.
May 4	Engo No. 496	Re: Dispatch of prefectural government personnel to the landing ports.	"	"
May 6	En-shi No. 506	Re: Dealing with national property when such a property will be used as the accommodation facilities for the repatriates and other needy persons.	"	"
May 4	Ichu-fuku No. 2840	Re: Unofficial announcement of the expenses to be borne by the national treasury under juris- diction of Ministry of Welfare for Service Section for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	Director, Demobili- zation Bureau

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox

The recent outbreaks of smallpox, which have occurred in Fukuoka prefecture since the first week of April and in Osaka since about 22 April, still remain for the most part concentrated in their respective areas of origin. However, the occurrence of other cases, in places near or contiguous to those of the original foci, demonstrates the danger of spread of the disease, particularly along lines of travel. There is danger of a nation-wide epidemic unless the strictest possible control measures are now unremittingly enforced.

The supply of smallpox vaccine immediately available is not sufficient to undertake an immediate revaccination program for the entire population of Japan. It is, however, adequate for necessary vaccination of contacts and persons in the areas where cases occur. Present plans call for (1) the immediate reimmunization of all persons in areas where smallpox cases have been reported or may be reported in the future, (2) reimmunization of the entire population of Japan as rapidly as vaccine becomes available beginning with the most vulnerable areas and progressing to the least vulnerable areas.

In case of any doubt whatsoever, each reported suspect case should be regarded from the epidemiological standpoint as a genuine case until proved otherwise, and all precautionary measures should be taken. The presence of even a low level of immunity, in persons who have previously been vaccinated, may produce a modified disease so that a positive diagnosis may be difficult without careful study.

Military Government health authorities are urged to investigate all reported cases and to rigidly enforce appropriate control measures.

SECTION II

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Education

The Chiefs of the Nursing and Health Center Sections, Ministry of Welfare, jointly issued a directive (I-Kan No. 20) to each prefectural health department on 18 February 1949, which further clarified the use of health centers in nurses field training. This directive, quoted below, provides for field training at any health center and not necessarily the model health center.

"The field practice of students at the one or two year Public Health Nurses' Training School, Nurses who have passed the public health nurses' examination and the students of the 5-month Public Health Nurses' Course should hereafter be differentiated and practiced according to the function of health center as follows:

Items:

1. The entire field practice for the students attending the five-month Public Health Nurses' Course given by the prefecture, and one month out of the three month field practice for the students attending the authorized one or two year Public Health Nurses' Training School may be given at the model health center.

2. At the health centers other than the model health centers, field practice for those who have passed the public health nurses' examination shall be given to those who need health center experience for certification.

3. The five month Public Health Nurses' Course given by the prefectures should be used to re-educate those who have obtained public health nurses' license by taking only the public health nurses' examination before the amendment and should guide them to acquire thorough technique. However, this number should be limited so that it will not interfere with the regular attendance."

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 1, dated 20 May 1949, establishes the requirements for class "A" and "B" schools of nursing.

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Hygiene School

The Animal Hygiene Section, Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will conduct schools on animal hygiene at the Animal Hygiene Experimental Laboratories located in Kodaira, Taniyama, Wadayama and Shichinohe.

The schools will last for a period of two weeks and the students will be selected from the veterinarians now engaged in animal disease control work. Military Government veterinarians have been asked to present special lectures at the school located in their region.

School Schedule

Kodaira, Tokyo.	May 23 - June 5
Taniyama, Kagoshima	May 24 - June 6
Wadayama, Hyogo	June 1 - June 14
Shichinohe, Aomori	June 5 - June 18

Negligent Reporting

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare has been unable to submit complete reports to Public Health and Welfare Section due to the failure of prefectures to submit their reports on schedule. The incidence of disease has increased in the central Honshu area and it is necessary to have information relative to rabies on a weekly basis until effective control has been accomplished. It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers and Military Government Regional Veterinarians bring this matter to the attention of the concerned individuals without delay.

Rabies in Dogs

The incidence of rabies in dogs in the Kanto region remains constant and presents a problem in the control due to the rapid influx of stray dogs into the region. Since 1 January 1949 a total of 91 cases of rabies have been reported in six prefectures, namely, Tokyo (41), Kanagawa (10), Chiba (19), Saitama (14), Ibaraki (3) and Gumma (4). Rabies vaccine is at present insufficient to supply all prefectures but top production will be reached in June and sufficient quantities will be available. Every effort should be made to round up the stray dogs and require city and prefectural authorities to establish an ordinance requiring all dogs be leashed until such time that a distinction can be made between individually owned dogs and those classed as strays. Where dog pounds do not exist, city and prefectural authorities should be advised to provide facilities for the impounding of dogs as a means of control and for observation.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the month of February and March 1949:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Anthrax	0	3
Blackleg	2	0
Swine cholera	10	79
Swine erysipelas	120	16
Swine plague	3	16
Swine paratyphus	0	5
Rabies	9	22
Brucellosis	18	15
Trichomonas	141	214
Equine infectious abortion	27	51
Equine infectious anemia	60	69
Pullorum disease (fowl)	5,125	6,129
Strangles	26	13
Bovine Tuberculosis	76	51
Equine encephalomyelitis	5 suspect	1 suspect

(None of the suspect cases were confirmed).

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 14 - 20 May.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	1
Oita	" "	2
Kagoshima	" "	8
Chiba	" "	1
Yamagata	Swine cholera	3
Tokyo	" "	4
Iwate	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 suspect
Yamagata	" "	1 suspect

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Import of Guinea Pigs

In order to supplement the supply of guinea pigs from Japanese production in an effort to accelerate the reassay program for biologic products, it has been necessary to schedule shipments of guinea pigs from the United States. A total of 10,000 animals was approved for emergency supply to Japan on GARIOA import program, scheduled to arrive in two equal shipments by air, the first the 15th of May and the second the 15th of June.

The May shipment arrived in Japan on 19 May and 23 May and was turned over immediately to the National Institute of Health for use in the reassay program. It is planned, with the use of these animals, to complete the reassay of all biologic products within the next two months.

Pyrethrum Emulsion

A total of 124,050 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate was manufactured during the period 25 April - 10 May. This quantity of concentrate will produce 3,721,500 gallons of finished insecticide. A total of 340,650 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate has been produced during the period 26 March - 10 May. The production program is well ahead of schedule and will provide the prefectures with sufficient quantities of the material to carry out scheduled public health programs.

The second distribution of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate for 1949 was made during the period 26 April - 10 May. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted one part to thirty parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion Concentrate (unit: 50 gallon drums)

Fukushima	59
Saitama	43
Chiba	35
Tokyo	397
Shizuoka	87
Aichi	20
Nagano	15
Osaka	37
Wakayama	23
Tokushima	31

TOTAL

747

Distribution Summary of Public Health Supplies

Distribution figures for February and March 1949 have been tabulated and the following indexes have been computed, using 1948 monthly averages as basis:

	January-February-March Averages (1948 monthly average equals 1.00)	
Total Medical Supplies & Equipment Reported (Yen)	1.42	1.46
Controlled Medicines (Yen)	.80	0.89
Non-Controlled Medicines (Yen)	1.50	1.58
Home Remedies (Yen)	1.56	1.36
Dental Instruments (Yen)	1.14	1.42
Dental Materials (Yen)	2.77	1.88
Rubber Medical Goods (Yen)	3.31	2.75
Cotton Sanitary Materials (Yen)	1.86	1.68
Medical Instruments (Yen)	1.26	1.19
X-Ray and Electro-therapy (pieces)	.93	1.08
Rubber Sanitary Goods (kgs)	1.80	1.57
Absorbent Cotton (kgs)	1.44	1.35
Gauze (Meters)	1.42	1.22
Staple Fiber Bandage (Rolls)	.62	0.65
Triangular Abdominal Bandage (pieces)	.33	0.88
Lint (pieces)	2.00	2.87
X-Ray Film, 2½ x 2½ (Doz)	.01	0.33
X-Ray Film, 4-3/4 x 6½ (doz)	.53	0.64
X-Ray Film, 6½ x 8½ (Doz)	.89	0.87
X-Ray Film, 8 x 10 (Doz)	.94	0.78
X-Ray Film, 5 x 7 (Doz)	.22	0.17
X-Ray Film, 10 x 12 (Doz)	1.43	1.29
X-Ray Film, 11 x 14 (Doz)	1.64	1.25
X-Ray Film, 14 x 17 (Doz)	-	0.25
X-Ray Film, 35 mm (Rolls)	.80	0.54
X-Ray Film, Dental (Doz)	1.27	1.00
X-Ray Film, 120 Size (Roll)	1.06	1.11
Santonin (Tablets)	2.50	1.35
Sulfadiazine (Tablets)	.01	.31

Detailed distribution figures for medical, dental and sanitation supplies and Equipment for February and March, together with their monthly averages for 1946, 1947 and 1948 may be found in Inclosure No. 2.

Distribution of Dusting and Spraying Equipment

During the period 1 - 14 May 1949, 4,887 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 34 prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-Automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Hokkaido	-	2	52	1	-
Aomori	-	-	-	-	6
Iwate	-	-	-	-	4
Miyagi	240	61	-	-	-
Akita	-	-	5	-	1
Yamagata	48	-	-	25	-
Fukushima	-	10	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	12	7	-	-
Gumma	-	-	45	-	-
Saitama	20	41	6	-	-
Chiba	-	1	17	20	-
Tokyo	71	26	73	108	45
Nagano	-	15	65	-	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	2	2
Ishikawa	-	30	-	-	-
Shizuoka	-	10	8	-	1

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-Automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Kyoto	-	-	-	2	-
Osaka	200	-	63	-	-
Aichi	-	-	-	120	-
Mie	-	-	2	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	50	-
Wakayama	-	90	-	3	3
Shimane	-	-	14	-	-
Okayama	200	200	-	350	-
Hiroshima	50	100	52	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	30	-	80	-
Kagawa	-	-	-	100	-
Ehime	-	25	60	-	-
Fukuoka	-	20	3	-	-
Saga	100	25	60	-	-
Nagasaki	250	50	10	50	-
Kumamoto	-	50	-	-	-
Miyazaki	205	160	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1,000	30	-	-	-

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

An investigation in Hiroshima of narcotic violations in 1947 and 1948 has resulted in two persons being presently prosecuted. All persons concerned were Japanese nationals.

The apprehension in April 1949 of four Japanese nationals has resulted in the solving of hospital robberies beginning in May 1946 and to the present date, and ranging from Hokkaido to Ibaraki, Chiba, Kanagawa and Shizuoka Prefectures. Confessions were obtained from the defendants of thefts of narcotics or medicines from seven hospitals, one of which was robbed twice.

Recording System for Violations

Instructions are being sent by the Narcotic Section of the Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectural Narcotic Sections for instituting a new system of recording narcotic and taima violations in which violations in each prefecture are prefaced by three key letters for that prefecture and followed by a number. Investigations will be numbered in succession in chronological order for ease in locating at any time. All investigations originated since 1 April 1949 will be numbered under the new system.

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Programs for Widows

Newspaper publicity and discussion in the Diet indicates that some groups of widows are being used for special projects such as the creation of widow's towns. Since welfare and education officers on Military Government Teams may be consulted for advice and assistance with these projects, it is suggested that close liaison be maintained between them. It appears that the expansion of the workshop program and construction of so-called widow's towns are a questionable use of funds and contrary to present welfare policy. There is a public assistance program to meet the immediate needs of widows and children, the Ministry of Labor operates vocational training schools, sheltered workshops and public works, and the Ministry of Education also has work training under their adult education program.

Establishment of a National Physical Rehabilitation Center by Law

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 106, Section VIII.

Subject Law was passed by the Diet on 17 May and will go into effect 1 October 49. This is an interim measure as Article 24 of a proposed Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Law contains a provision for establishing a physical rehabilitation center. The proposed law will be presented during the fall session of the Diet.

The interim Law permits the Ministry of Welfare to proceed immediately in establishing a National Physical Rehabilitation Center at Sagami-hara National Hospital in Kanagawa Prefecture. The Center will be operated as a model institution working in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Education, and will permit the training of medical and social workers in physical rehabilitation and in the development of a sound and comprehensive physical rehabilitation training program. It is planned to utilize the professional personnel, when they have become completely oriented, in establishing programs in physical rehabilitation centers presently established throughout Japan.

Consumers Livelihood Cooperatives

Reference Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 122, Section VI.

The following is a breakdown of Consumer Livelihood Cooperative Associations by prefecture as of 31 April. The term "area cooperative association" indicates a consumer cooperative made up of people from a community. The term "occupation cooperatives" indicates a consumer cooperative whose members are all employed within the same place of business, i.e., factory, department store, office, etc.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Hokkaido	15	2	Iwate	4	-
Miyagi	7	2	Yamagata	1	-
Ibaraki	5	1	Tochigi	8	1
Gumma	4	1	Saitama	27	1
Tokyo	7	2	Kanagawa	6	-
Niigata	17	2	Ishikawa	1	-
Fukui	3	2	Yamanashi	4	-
Nagano	11	2	Gifu	7	-
Shizuoka	4	1	Mie	3	-
Shiga	-	2	Kyoto	3	1
Osaka	2	1	Nara	4	1
Wakayama	3	1	Shimane	4	-
Yamaguchi	15	2	Tokushima	11	1
Kagawa	5	2	Kochi	7	-
Fukuoka	9	8	Saga	1	-
Nagasaki	4	-	Oita	1	-
Miyazaki	2	1	Kagoshima	2	-
Aichi	9	2			

The following prefectures did not have any consumer cooperative associations reported as of 31 April: Aomori, Fukushima, Akita, Chiba, Toyama, Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima, Ehime and Kumamoto.

There has been an increase of 78 Consumer Cooperative Associations in the month of April.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Amendments to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the Seamen's Insurance Law.

As reported in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 122 the Diet on 28 April passed the amendment (Law No. 37) to the Health Insurance Law. The Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the Seamen's Insurance Law were revised by amendments passed on 28 April (Law No. 38) and 19 May (Law No. NK) respectively. Several of the amendments were the same for all three laws and others peculiar to Health Insurance or Welfare Pension Insurance were reflected in the comprehensive Seamen's Insurance program. The amendments to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law and the Seamen's Insurance Law are reviewed jointly in the following paragraphs. Amendments to both laws will be incorporated in the translations of the two laws to be distributed later in the form of a Technical Bulletin.

Article 3 in both laws has been revised in order that there may be a standard definition in these two laws and the Health Insurance Law with respect to "remuneration" for purposes of determining earnings to be included in the computation of contributions and benefits.

The "Table of Standard Remuneration" set up by the amendment to Article 4 of the Seamen's Insurance Law is identical with the new Health Insurance Table provided by Law No. 37 of 1949. The effect of the Seamen's Insurance amendment is to raise the ceiling on taxable wages from ¥ 8,000 to ¥ 24,000 and set the minimum standard monthly remuneration at ¥ 2,000 instead of ¥500, with a reorganization of the groupings into 19 instead of 30 classifications. (The Health Insurance amendment raised the ceiling on taxable wages under that law from ¥ 13,800 to ¥ 24,000 and set the minimum standard remuneration at ¥ 2,000 instead of ¥ 300, with a reorganization of the groupings into 19 instead of 40 classifications). The effect of the Welfare Pension Insurance amendment is to reorganize the groupings to compare with the first 10 of the 19 classifications under the other two laws, changing the minimum standard monthly remuneration from ¥ 300 to ¥ 2,000, and the ceiling on taxable earnings from ¥ 8,100 to ¥ 8,000.

With the exception of the amendment to Article 58, to provide a specific contribution rate for the person who leaves covered employment but voluntarily continues as insured (for purposes of only old age retirement and survivor's benefits), no changes are made in the rates of contributions or benefits under Welfare Pension Insurance. The "temporary" contribution rates continue to be 3.5% for miners and 3.0% for other men and for women; the "normal" rates being 12.3% for miners, 9.4% for other men, 5.5% for women, and 7.8% for those persons who voluntarily continue to be insured after leaving covered employment. Employer and employee bear equal shares of the contributions.

The "temporary" and "normal" rates were introduced in the amendments of July 1948 (Law No. 127 of 1948) wherein the normal rate was set down as a paper figure and the temporary rate was declared to be effective "for the time being". Old age pensions will not be paid under Welfare Pension Insurance until 1956 and the temporary rate includes a provision that old age pensions will be computed only on wages not in excess of ¥ 300 (the former minimum standard monthly remuneration and which will continue to be the basis for computations relative to old age pensions under the temporary rate regardless of the fact that the minimum standard monthly remuneration is now ¥2,000).

In the "temporary" contribution rate for Seamen's Insurance, there have been made reductions of .2% for unemployment insurance and .42% for the long-term benefits and an increase of 2.12% to meet the increased cost of medical care. This results in a net increase of 1.5% in the temporary rate. A slightly higher increase in the "normal" rate is due to the fact that the rate for long-term benefits was not reduced as much as in the temporary rate although the other changes are the same for the normal and temporary rates. In the temporary rate it is contemplated that computations for old-age benefits will continue to be based on wages not in excess of ¥500, the minimum standard remuneration prior to the current revision of that minimum to ¥ 2,000.

The various rates as amended are as follows:

<u>Contribution Rates</u>				
	<u>Normal</u>		<u>Temporary</u>	
	<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
A. Includes medical care, unemployment insurance, Old-age pension, invalidity, retirement, survivors and funeral benefits				
Seamen	8.1%	8.4%	4.0%	4.2%
Shipowners	11.5%	13.0%	7.5%	8.8%
Total	19.6%	21.4%	11.5%	13.0%
B. Excludes unemployment insurance				
Seamen	7.0%	7.4%	2.9%	3.2%
Shipowners	10.4%	12.0%	6.4%	7.8%
Total	17.4%	19.4%	9.3%	11.0%
C. Voluntary - includes only old age pension, retirement and survivors benefits				
Seamen	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%

The provisions in Article 2 of both the Welfare Pension and Seamen's Insurance Laws for the present Welfare Pension Insurance Committee and the Seamen's Insurance Committee are deleted and a new Chapter V is inserted in each law to provide for a Welfare Pension Insurance Advisory Council and a Seamen's Insurance Advisory Council. Each of the two groups is a national body composed of 18 members with equal representation accorded to insured persons, employers and "those representing the public interest" with respect to the Welfare Pension Insurance Advisory Council, and to seamen, shipowners and "those representing the public interest, including representatives of the medical profession" with respect to the Seamen's Insurance Advisory Council. Each Council is to advise concerning the respective programs at the request of the Welfare Minister and will have the right to make recommendations on its own initiative. The Welfare Minister is obligated to consult the Councils "before acting upon matters involving planning, legislation, or major administrative policy" concerning the programs.

Penalty provisions have been increased in general in both laws. Provision is made in the Welfare Pension Insurance Law to subject an employer to imprisonment for failure to remit employees' deductions; this corresponds to the other two laws. Provision is made in the Seamen's Insurance Law to correspond to the Health Insurance penalty for an employee who refuses to submit to a medical examination. This latter penalty would be rarely invoked but is intended as an aid in cases of fraud.

The 1948 amendments which provided additional amounts for dependents of invalidity pension recipients are revised in both laws to require that such dependents, in order to receive such additional amounts, shall have been supported by the pension recipient at the time he became disabled.

At the suggestion of the Japanese Legislative Bureau, certain additions were made to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law to clarify the provision already in the laws that survivors of the same priority shall share equally instead of being subject to the former rule whereby the eldest male received the total sum. This will be done at a later date for Seamen's Insurance since related questions concerning

survivors under that law have not been settled; however such provision is actually equally effective in the latter law although not as clearly stated as in the Welfare Pension Insurance Law.

Certain Articles in the Welfare Pension Insurance Law which provide for administrative procedures have been amended to prevent duplication of function when similar action is taken under Health Insurance and have been amended also to recognize determinations made by Health Insurance Societies as well as the prefectural insurance offices.

Through misunderstanding at the time provision was made in July 1948, in the Health Insurance Law for the Medical Care Advisory Council and the Medical Fee Calculating Committee, similar Articles were not added to the Seamen's Insurance Law. Appropriate Articles have now been inserted in the Seamen's Insurance Law to provide for participation in these Councils.

Article 33-(9) of the Seamen's Insurance Law concerning the computation of unemployment insurance benefits, has contained a provision to the effect that a recipient of a sickness allowance shall be paid unemployment insurance benefits in an amount equal to the difference between such allowance and the amount of his full unemployment insurance benefit. It was pointed out to officials of the Ministry of Welfare that such a provision is inconsistent with the requirement that a person, in order to be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits, must be able as well as willing to accept employment. His receiving a sickness allowance, which is a payment made to compensate for a wage loss due to illness, indicates his inability to work and therefore his ineligibility to receive any unemployment insurance benefits. The current amendments delete this provision and the Ministry of Welfare is to issue a notice to prefectural insurance offices to stress the fact that a person is ineligible for any unemployment insurance benefits for the period of time for which he receives a sickness allowance.

Following repeated requests of fishermen, supported by the Ministry of Transportation and the Sea Products Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce, the qualifying period for old age benefits for those fishermen who engage in fishing as seasonal rather than continuous employment is reduced from 15 to 10 years. The benefits for such fishermen, as a consequence, are reduced by half. The fishermen's representatives and the government officials rejected suggestions concerning an increase in contribution rates for such fishermen in order to maintain the same benefit rate for them as for other seamen.

Following similar requests that such fishermen be exempted from compulsory unemployment insurance, provision is made to permit such exemption upon application by the employer after he has obtained the consent of three-fourths of the seamen (fishermen) employed by him.

Ministry of Welfare Officials have given the following figures on present and estimated future coverage under the Seamen's Insurance Law:

Date	Total	Fishermen affected by	
		above amendments	Other Seamen
31 Jan 49	114,276	17,582	96,694
31 Mar 50	165,600	60,000	105,600

The method of computing unemployment insurance benefits is revised to conform to the same change made in this session of the Diet to the Unemployment Insurance Law which relates to landworkers. Unemployment insurance benefits will now be computed on the basis of 60% of the seamen's average daily standard remuneration, but not in excess of ¥300 per day, instead of on the basis of a sliding scale of from 40% to 80% of the average daily standard remuneration.

National Health Insurance Nurses

Reference is made to I-hatsu 347, dated 4 April, subject: "Policy of Guidance on Business of Public Health Nurses", which was prepared by the Nursing Section in the Ministry of Welfare, with the cooperation of the Medical Affairs, Preventive Medicine and Insurance Bureaus, and sent to the prefectural governors. This is the

first in a series of notifications regarding information and training for public health nurses including visiting nurses in the National Health Insurance program. The notification gives the channels of administration for dissemination of information. Further, reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 121, Nursing Division, which gives a detailed account of the forthcoming Public Health Nurse training course. There is considerable latitude and flexibility in determining the eligibility of those who may attend this course. The National Health Insurance nurse interested in obtaining a public health nurse certificate and advancing her professional information should make use of this opportunity.

In conferences with representatives of the National Health Insurance nurses, during staff visits to the various prefectures, their plea for increased professional information and the opportunity to attend refresher courses has been a subject strongly emphasized. As a result, constant efforts have been carried on to expand the programs sufficiently to have the nurses with National Health Insurance included. The efforts have been successful and now the National Health Insurance nurse has an opportunity to attend short courses for improving her professional training. This is an improvement over former days when the National Health Insurance nurse had practically no opportunity to attend organized courses for increasing her professional knowledge.

With the establishment of these new programs the number of adequately trained nurses will be increased as well as the fact that the work with National Health Insurance will become more attractive.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDUM TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Inclosures:

1. TB-PH-WEL-19 "Group Work".
2. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment.
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 14 May 1949.

Inclosure No. 1 missing



DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
February - March 1949

		Monthly Averages					
		March	Feb.	1949	1948	1947	1946
I VALUE (millions of yen)							
Pharmaceuticals:							
Controlled Medicines		169.3	166.6	186.1	209.1	78.1	0
Non-controlled Medicines		1348.3	1136.0	1314.3	893.4	523.4	0
Home Remedies		477.3	392.1	417.8	305.1	153.6	0
Total		1994.9	1694.7	1918.2	1407.6	755.1	0
Textile Sanitary Materials		196.6	144.0	177.7	105.7	6.7	0
Rubber Medical Goods		53.0	35.8	44.5	16.8	5.9	0
Surgical Instruments		33.8	33.1	31.1	26.0	12.3	0
Dental:							
Dental Materials		21.2	14.4	17.4	9.6	5.7	0
Dental Instruments		17.4	21.9	20.8	14.8	14.6	0
Total		38.6	36.3	38.2	24.4	20.3	0
Total		2316.9	1942.9	2209.6	1580.5	800.3	0
II QUANTITATIVE							
Selected Pharmaceuticals		UNIT					
Mapharsen	kg	15.4	32.5	25.3	30.6	*	0
Bi Subsal Inj	liter	124.4	197.7	196.0	476.5	*	0
Sulfathiazole	tablets	5821.1	5809.0	5850.7	7750.0	*	0
	/1000						
Sulfadiazine	tablets	42.0	1637.0	951.3	2975.0	*	0
	/1000						
Penicillin	O.U.	81404.7	81541.0	73639.5	20405.0	*	0
	/1,000,000						
Hexyresorcinol Capsule	pills	1501.0	*	500.5	*	*	0
	/1000						
Santonin	tablets	8630.0	6922.0	6689.0	3456.0	290.1	0
	/1000						
Biologics							
Cholera	liter	*	*	*	*	*	0
Diphtheria Antitoxin	cc	*	549.0	183.0	*	*	0
Diphtheria Toxoid	liter	*	*	*	*	*	0
Tetanus Antitoxin	liter	*	3.9	1.3	*	*	0
Smallpox Vaccine	dose	*	*	20.6	*	*	0
	/1000						
Triple Typhoid Vaccine	liter	691.0	617.0	436.0	*	*	0
Rabies Vaccine (Canine)	dose	*	*	78.0	*	*	0
	/1000						
Rabies Vaccine (Human)	dose	*	23.0	1.4	*	*	0
Typhus Vaccine	liter	*	*	*	*	*	0
Textile Sanitary Materials							
Absorbent Cotton	kg/1000	214.1	154.5	190.0	148.4	63.7	0
Lint	pc	1953.0	1977.0	2783.3	973.0	5845.0	0
Gauze	meters	5530.3	3943.0	4871.1	3889.0	583.0	0
	/1000						
Bandage	roll/1000	135.3	108.0	144.4	219.0	135.0	0
Triangular and Abdominal	pcs/1000	4.8	7.0	8.2	9.0	30.0	0
Rubber Medical Goods	kg/1000	92.0	65.0	80.0	51.0	*	0
Surgical Instruments	pcs/1000	3166.7	2935.0	2990.5	2105.0	1581.0	0
Dental Instruments	pcs/1000	142.0	301.0	305.0	362.0	277.0	0
Insect & Rodent Control Supplies:							
DDT: 10% Dust	lb/1000	307.6	277.0	237.2	455.0	*	0
5% Spray	gal/1000	67.6	43.0	45.2	133.0	*	0
Equipment:							
Dusters, Hand	pc	4302	4666	3272	*	*	0
Dusters, Engine	pc	3	5	7	*	*	0
Sprayer, Knapsack	pc	962	1153	1066	*	*	0
3 gal.							
Sprayer, Pump, Semi-auto	pc	1036	555	679	*	*	0
Sprayer, Hand, 1/2 gal.	pc	774	200	461	*	*	0

X-ray Film

2-1/2 x 3-1/2	doz	6	200	235	698	*	0
4-3/4 x 6-1/2	doz	572	788	699	1073	209	0
5 x 7	doz	138	144	104	609	237	0
6-1/2 x 8-1/2	doz	1732	1274	1646	1948	720	0
8 x 10	doz	2472	1862	2069	2641	1679	0
10 x 12	doz	28452	21814	24668	19839	15443	0
11 x 14	doz	2108	1678	1676	1344	793	0
14 x 17	doz	*	74	24	96	*	0
Dental	doz	1042	617	754	749	155	0
120	roll	5849	3301	6114	5493	3427	0
35 mm	roll	13153	5531	6405	15485	25799	0

X-ray & Electrotherapy Equipment

X-ray machines	pc	376	353	355	321	162	0
Ultra short wave	pc	67	59	49	53	52	0
Ultra Violet Ray	pc	40	74	57	21	19	0
Infra red Ray	pc	0	34	13	7	25	0
Luminous Screens	pc	41	31	117	147	60	0
Intensifying Screens	pc	304	514	351	269	140	0
Electro Surgical Insr.	pc	5	11	7	10	7	0
Total		833	1259	950	688	465	0

*No report

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 14 MAY 1949

During the twentieth week ended 14 May 1949 there were reported 28,176 cases of communicable disease compared with 21,017 cases in the preceding week. Reports received showed cases to be higher than last week for all diseases except smallpox and epidemic meningitis, while there was no Japanese "B" encephalitis in either period. The largest numeric increases were recorded for measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, and pneumonia. Reports were received from all prefectures in both this week and the preceding week. Some corrections for last week were received, so comparisons in this digest are based on corrected figures.

The number of diphtheria cases this week (294) was 5 percent higher than that (279) for the preceding week. Current deaths (25) were also higher than previously (18.) Cases this week were 7 percent below those (316) in the twentieth week of last year and 57 percent less than the corresponding total (679) for 1947. Twenty-one prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 19 had more, and 5 did not change. Wakayama Prefecture had no cases in either week. Cases ranged from zero in 2 prefectures to 24 in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 19.2 and 23.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 2.4.

There were 70 percent more cases of dysentery this week (112) than there were last week (66). Deaths (35) were nearly twice the previous number (19). Current cases were 11 percent below those (126) in the same week of last year and 43 percent less than the corresponding 1947 total (198). Half (23) of the prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 12 had fewer, and 3 did not change. The remaining 8 prefectures had no cases in either week. Tokyo-to had 24 of the current cases, 32 additional prefectures had from 1 to 9 cases each, and the other 13 prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.3 and 3.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.3 and 0.9.

Typhoid fever cases this week (78) were nearly a third higher than last week (59). There were 12 deaths compared with 9 previously. The present case figure was a little more than a third of that (218) for the twentieth week of last year and somewhat over a fifth of the corresponding number (359) for 1947. Increases over last week were recorded in 19 prefectures, decreases in 14, and no change in 3. The other 10 prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 26 prefectures, Tokyo-to having 13 and the 25 additional prefectures from 1 to 8 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.1 and 5.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.7.

There were 27 paratyphoid fever cases this week compared with 19 cases in the preceding week, representing an increase of 42 percent. No deaths were reported currently whereas last week there was one. The current number of cases was 40 percent of the figure (67) for the same week of 1948 and less than a third of that (84) for the corresponding 1947 period. Cases increased over last week in 8 prefectures, decreased in 7, and did not change in 2. There were no cases in either week in the remaining 29 prefectures. All of the cases this week occurred in 10 prefectures, and they ranged from 1 case in each of 5 prefectures to 9 in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 1.8 and 1.9 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Reports for smallpox this week contained 4 cases and one death. Last week they numbered 8 and 3 respectively. In the same period of last year there were reported 2 cases, and in 1947 there were 23 cases during that week. Three of the cases reported currently were in Osaka Prefecture (one in Osaka City and 2 in Sakai City). The one remaining case and the one death occurred in Fukuoka Prefecture (Fukuoka City). The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.3 and 0.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

One typhus fever case was reported this week whereas last week there were none. No deaths have been reported for three weeks. In the twentieth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 4 and 23 respectively. The one current case occurred in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The number of malaria cases this week (113) was nearly 80 percent greater than in the preceding week (63). Deaths (1) remained the same. Current cases were nearly a

fourth higher than the number (91) in the same period of last year but were less than half of those (238) in the corresponding 1947 week. Increases over last week were recorded in 17 prefectures, decreases in 11, and no change in 4. In the remaining 14 prefectures there were no cases in either period. All changes were small except in Shiga Prefecture where cases nearly doubled. Shiga Prefecture (78) accounted for nearly 70 percent of the total cases reported. The remaining 35 cases were distributed among 22 additional prefectures with from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.4 and 2.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases have been reported since the end of January, and there have been no deaths this year. There were no cases in the twentieth week of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case rate as of 14 May 1949 was less than 0.1.

There were approximately 25 percent more scarlet fever cases currently (113) than there were in the preceding week (90). Deaths increased from 1 to 3 this week. Current cases were about 25 percent higher than in the same week of last year (90) but 9 percent below those (124) in the corresponding period of 1947. Eighteen prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 16 had more, and 2 did not change. The ten other prefectures had no cases in either week. All changes were small (1 to 4 cases) except in 4 prefectures where increases varying from 7 to 17 cases were reported and in one (Yamaguchi Prefecture) where cases decreased by 16. There were cases this week in Tokyo-to (23), Nagano (18), Okayama (17), Hokkaido (10), and 23 additional prefectures where they numbered from 1 to 5 each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 7.4 and 5.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

The number of epidemic meningitis cases this week (17) was less than half that (35) for the previous week. There were 8 deaths compared with 9 in the preceding period. The present case figure was approximately 40 percent of that (41) for the twentieth week of 1948 and only about an eighth of the number (127) for the same period of 1947. There were decreases from last week in 13 prefectures, increases in 7, and no change in 4. The other 22 prefectures had no cases in either week. Fifteen prefectures with only one or two cases each reported all of the current cases. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 1.1 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Measles cases (9,484) increased still further this week, with nearly 40 percent more cases than there were previously (6,819). This was well over four times as many as in the corresponding week of last year (2,209) and over 10 percent more than the 1947 figure (8,570) for the same period. The number of cases increased over last week in all but 6 prefectures. Six prefectures had particularly outstanding numeric increases. Those prefectures and the figures representing their numeric increases were: Shimane (304); Hiroshima (253); Aichi (217); Tokyo-to (167); Shizuoka (163); and Shiga (150). Five additional prefectures had increases of more than 100 cases each. The largest decrease was 59 cases in Nara Prefecture. Fifty-four percent of all the cases this week were in the following ten prefectures: Tokyo-to (826); Fukuoka (810); Shimane (559); Kyoto (497); Osaka (460); Shiga (457); Hokkaido (450); Hiroshima (378); Aichi (357); and Toyama (333). Thirteen other prefectures had from 150 to 276 cases each and accounted for an additional 30 percent of the total. Altogether, half (23) of the prefectures had 84 percent of all the cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 618.3 and 248.6 respectively.

There was a 43 percent increase in the number of whooping cough cases, from 1,655 last week to 2,368 currently. The present figure was nearly two and two-thirds times that (900) for the corresponding 1948 week but was less than half of the number (4,845) recorded for the same period of 1947. There were increases over last week in 31 prefectures, decreases in 13, and no change in 2. Those prefectures having the largest numeric increases, with the amounts of increases, were: Aichi (90) Tokyo-to (87); Ehime (79); Hiroshima (75); Hyogo (66); Fukuoka (50); and Hokkaido (49). The decreases were all relatively small. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from 4 to 204. Seven prefectures accounting for 45 percent of the total cases were Tokyo-to (204), Hokkaido (202), Fukuoka (159), Ehime (156), Aichi (119), Hyogo (116), and Hiroshima (104). The current and cumulative case rates were 154.4 and 93.9 respectively.

Tuberculosis cases this week (11,394) were 32 percent higher than in the preceding week (8,634). They were 23 percent above the figure (9,255) for the twentieth week of last year and 32 percent greater than the corresponding 1947 total (8,600). Thirty-eight prefectures had more cases this week than last week and 8 had fewer. Prefectural case figures ranged from 47 to 1,204. The current and cumulative case rates were 742.8 and 528.5 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases this week (4,031) was 27 percent greater than in the preceding week (3,163). Current cases were 63 percent higher than those (2,475) recorded for the corresponding period of last year but were 31 percent less than the 1947 total (5,846) for the same week. Increases over last week occurred in 37 prefectures, and there were decreases in 9. The largest numeric changes were all increases and occurred in Aichi, Hiroshima, Hyogo, and Okayama Prefectures where cases increased by 100, 80, 56, and 50 respectively. Five prefectures accounting for a fourth of all the cases were Hokkaido (339), Tokyo-to (180), Aichi (174), Toyama (172), and Niigata (150). Cases numbering from 100 to 138 each in ten additional prefectures amounted to another 29 percent of the total. The current and cumulative case rates were 262.8 and 240.6 respectively.

There were 140 cases of influenza this week compared with 131 cases in the preceding week. The current number was 57 percent larger than that (89) for the same period of last year but was 57 percent smaller than the corresponding 1947 figure (327). The largest numeric changes were in Niigata Prefecture where cases decreased by 67 and in Nagasaki and Yamaguchi Prefectures where they increased by 36 and 20 cases respectively. The cases in Nagasaki (38) and Yamaguchi (20) Prefectures amounted to more than 40 percent of the total. Twenty-one additional prefectures had cases numbering from 1 to 12 each, and the 23 remaining prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.1 and 4.8 respectively.

The current and cumulative number of syphilis cases were 4,518 and 77,808 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,032 and 68,680; and for chancroid, 502 and 10,256. All current totals were higher than last week when syphilis cases numbered 3,636, gonorrhea cases 3,200, and chancroid cases 387. On the other hand, they were all lower than those in the same week of last year. At that time there were 4,599 cases of syphilis, 4,981 cases of gonorrhea, and 794 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates as of 14 May 1949 were: syphilis, 294.5 and 253.6 respectively; gonorrhea, 262.9 and 223.9; and chancroid, 32.7 and 33.4.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 14 MAY 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	1	485	56	5	-	53	3
AOMORI	1	1	117	8	2	-	10	-
IWATE	5	1	166	26	1	1	19	5
MIYAGI	17	1	231	17	3	-	34	5
AKITA	11	1	155	13	-	-	31	3
YAMAGATA	6	1	95	13	1	-	25	1
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	114	15	1	-	17	4
IBARAKI	8	-	162	8	3	1	23	21
TOCHIGI	9	-	111	8	1	1	11	9
GUMMA	4	1	97	12	9	-	27	2
SAITAMA	5	-	139	11	4	1	26	12
CHIBA	3	-	117	15	2	2	23	15
TOKYO	19	4	539	70	24	9	*189	48
KANAGAWA	8	1	209	29	3	1	38	8
NIIGATA	12	-	304	29	7	2	30	*8
TOYAMA	3	-	125	15	-	-	3	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	126	14	2	1	7	3
FUKUI	6	1	62	6	-	-	7	2
YAMANASHI	1	1	*37	6	-	-	2	1
NAGANO	6	-	161	*16	1	-	19	3
GIFU	7	-	86	16	1	-	8	1
SHIZUOKA	3	-	139	18	2	2	22	8
AICHI	3	-	165	15	2	2	41	18
MIE	7	-	121	7	-	-	10	2
SHIGA	2	1	51	3	2	-	5	-
KYOTO	5	-	73	6	5	2	28	9
OSAKA	4	-	165	18	8	-	65	5
IYOGO	10	1	*214	22	4	3	*26	11
NARA	-	-	47	5	1	-	2	1
NAKAYAMA	-	-	47	-	-	-	7	1
TOFTORI	3	-	42	7	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	6	-	126	7	1	-	21	1
OKAYAMA	3	-	*74	16	-	-	9	4
HIROSHIMA	14	2	178	13	2	-	23	4
YAMAGUCHI	5	1	141	15	-	-	7	3
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	53	3	-	-	2	2
KAGAWA	2	-	64	8	-	-	3	-
EHIME	5	-	88	13	4	2	22	6
KOCHI	4	-	68	1	-	-	8	-
FUKUOKA	24	3	444	42	1	2	19	11
SAGA	2	-	234	14	1	-	13	5
NAGASAKI	6	-	212	18	1	-	13	*4
KUMAMOTO	3	-	123	12	4	1	10	3
OKTA	7	-	186	17	3	2	14	4
MIYAZAKI	9	-	249	19	1	-	23	*6
KAGOSHIMA	14	3	228	32	-	-	7	2

TOTAL	294	25	*7110	*734	112	35	*1006	*266
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RATE

Current	19.2	1.6	23.2	2.4	7.3	2.3	3.3	0.9
Previous	18.2	1.2			4.3	1.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 14 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	47	8	3	-	10	1
AOMORI	-	1	15	3	-	-	7	-
IWATE	1	-	17	4	-	-	9	1
MIYAGI	-	1	67	9	-	-	37	3
AKITA	1	1	12	4	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	12	4	-	-	5	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	22	2	-	-	8	-
IBARAKI	-	1	13	2	-	-	8	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	15	5	-	-	2	-
GUMMA	-	-	12	4	-	-	*5	1
SAITAMA	2	-	45	*10	1	-	10	1
CHIBA	2	-	45	8	-	-	14	1
TOKYO	13	-	303	37	9	-	203	2
KANAGAWA	6	1	67	6	1	-	15	1
NIIGATA	5	-	46	3	1	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	13	4	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	9	2	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	3	1	23	2	-	-	5	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	5	2	-	-	2	1
NAGANO	1	-	22	2	2	-	8	-
GIFU	1	1	57	10	-	-	4	-
SHIZUOKA	3	-	*52	6	2	-	54	3
AICHI	8	1	84	6	6	-	26	-
MIE	-	1	64	9	-	-	22	1
SHIGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	1	-	41	4	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	1	1	60	10	-	-	10	-
HYOGO	8	1	71	6	-	-	3	-
NARA	-	-	21	6	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	-
TOTTORI	-	-	19	1	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	-	-	20	4	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	4	-	14	5	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	91	7	-	-	15	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	15	-	1	-	2	-
KAGAWA	1	1	8	1	-	-	4	1
EHIME	4	-	19	-	1	-	2	-
KOCHI	3	-	29	4	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	-	-	72	7	-	-	18	-
SAGA	1	-	21	3	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	13	2	-	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
OTA	-	-	9	1	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	78	12	*1620	* 216	27	-	*593	23
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RATE

Current	5.1	0.8	5.3	0.7	1.8		1.9	0.1
Previous	3.8	0.6			1.2	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 14 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	1	1	-	11	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	-	18	4	-	-	12	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	1	11	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MTAGAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	4	1	52	9	1	-	76	3
<hr/>								
Ratio								
Current	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	0.0
Previous	0.5	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	21	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	1	14	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	5	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	2	-	15	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	78	-	247	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	*17	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	*9	*1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	113	1	*690	*17	-	-	1	-
RATE								
Current	7.4	0.1	2.2	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 14 May 1949
Continued

Prefecture	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	1	218	6	2	1	81	* 14
AOMORI	1	-	10	-	1	-	14	2
IWATE	-	-	20	-	-	-	13	1
MIYAGI	2	-	23	1	-	1	36	9
AKITA	2	-	18	-	1	-	14	2
YAMAGATA	1	-	11	-	1	1	13	6
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	28	-	-	-	30	8
IBARA	1	-	20	-	-	-	21	6
TOCHIGI	1	-	16	1	1	-	7	2
GUMMA	1	-	20	-	-	-	8	3
SAITAMA	2	-	68	2	1	1	17	6
CHIBA	3	-	39	1	-	1	11	5
TOKYO	23	2	453	5	1	-	101	25
KANAGAWA	3	-	87	-	2	-	44	11
NIIGATA	-	-	26	-	-	-	7	1
TOYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	7	4
ISHIKAWA	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	* 11	5	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	18	-	105	1	-	-	8	* 3
GIFU	-	-	30	2	-	-	2	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	23	-	-	-	14	4
AICHI	1	-	74	-	-	-	3	1
MIE	3	-	26	-	-	-	5	1
SHIGA	3	-	68	-	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	4	-	92	-	1	-	19	7
OSAKA	5	-	74	1	1	1	41	13
HYOGO	3	-	32	1	-	-	11	2
NARA	2	-	20	-	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	11	4
SHIMANE	-	-	10	-	-	1	2	2
OKAYAMA	17	-	* 35	1	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	27	-	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	8	-	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	14	-	1	-	5	3
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	1	-	14	-	1	-	24	7
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	6	-	1	-	4	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	*	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	3
TOTAL	113	3	*1795	* 27	17	8	621	* 165
RATE								
Current	7.4	0.2	5.9	0.1	1.1	0.5	2.0	0.5
Previous	5.9	0.1			2.3	0.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 14 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPI NG COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	450	5732	202	3147	1123	12839
AOMORI	29	499	34	380	187	2533
IWATE	40	255	14	328	217	3023
MIYAGI	92	529	57	743	343	4027
AKITA	39	353	23	445	75	2252
YANAGATA	31	437	45	716	136	2137
FUKUSHIMA	95	911	20	318	154	2699
IBARAKI	111	1271	16	351	127	2260
TOCHIGI	29	179	20	392	159	1736
GUMMA	139	751	60	930	137	2041
SAITAMA	215	951	94	1037	210	3077
CHIBA	183	707	21	177	195	2355
TOKYO	826	6820	204	2043	1204	19827
KANAGAWA	211	1245	71	677	369	4637
NIIGATA	264	2341	40	793	208	4364
TOYAMA	333	1560	72	887	297	3552
ISHIKAWA	160	1248	55	575	187	2577
FUKUI	133	571	5	175	71	1351
YAMANASHI	53	352	18	126	72	769
NAGANO	119	655	51	1250	321	4037
GIFU	110	547	47	785	149	2690
SHIZUOKA	252	851	27	698	198	3537
AICHI	357	*1810	119	1247	499	5484
MIE	276	2715	46	539	213	2710
SHIGA	457	1982	80	772	106	1558
KYOTO	497	4472	75	609	311	5697
OSAKA	460	3831	67	825	825	8925
HYOGO	250	1956	116	1113	375	5772
NARA	82	582	4	66	47	834
WAKAYAMA	150	1248	7	39	119	1216
TOTTORI	41	221	12	58	87	1324
SHIMANE	559	4029	11	372	148	2517
OKAYAMA	42	310	44	407	227	3699
HIROSHIMA	378	2709	104	764	279	5359
YAMAGUCHI	232	1793	27	244	169	3027
TOKUSHIMA	22	71	8	44	114	1180
KAGAWA	5	40	29	204	69	1165
EHIME	87	691	156	1047	217	3005
KOCHI	6	235	5	93	112	1102
FUKUOKA	810	9718	159	1877	477	6817
SAGA	231	2021	21	385	111	1668
NAGASAKI	192	1953	32	313	236	2743
KUMAMOTO	196	2495	17	251	137	1900
OITA	107	1705	9	153	116	1848
MIYAZAKI	79	429	13	* 138	144	2174
KAGOSHIMA	54	474	11	267	117	2082
<hr/>						
TOTAL	9484	* 76255	2368	* 28800	11394	162126
<hr/>						
RATE						
Current	618.3	248.6	154.4	93.9	742.8	528.5
Previous	444.6		107.9		562.9	
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See footnotes at end of table.						

Weekly Report - 14 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	339	6318	3	58
AOMORI	44	1240	-	14
IWATE	111	1484	-	-
MIYAGI	82	1644	-	13
AKITA	62	1022	-	-
YAMAGATA	71	1283	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	110	1999	-	5
IBATAKI	103	2514	-	2
TOCHIGI	69	1454	-	3
GUMMA	100	2136	1	71
SAITAMA	91	1964	3	48
CHIBA	64	929	-	3
TOKYO	180	5403	-	81
KANAGAWA	125	2114	-	12
NIIGATA	150	3028	10	157
TOYAMA	172	2208	-	27
ISHIKAWA	89	968	3	32
FUKUI	51	635	1	46
YAMANASHI	45	707	5	12
YAGANO	138	2499	3	78
GIFU	87	1814	3	29
SHIZUOKA	86	2036	-	26
AICHI	174	2533	4	26
MIE	88	1623	1	36
SHIGA	83	1099	-	29
KYOTO	59	1387	-	17
OSAKA	86	1483	1	201
HYOGO	119	2055	6	71
NARA	16	320	1	7
WAKAYAMA	50	656	-	3
TOTTORI	26	402	-	-
SHIMANE	91	1076	-	9
OKAYAMA	98	1529	2	13
HIROSHIMA	117	1563	12	84
YAMAGUCHI	56	1137	20	30
TOKUSHIMA	66	550	6	32
KAGAWA	13	547	-	7
EHIME	117	2399	-	45
KOCHI	21	603	-	1
FUKUOKA	116	2634	1	21
SAGA	53	848	2	7
NAGASAKI	71	947	38	46
KUMAMOTO	46	1177	-	25
OITA	32	576	6	14
MIYAZAKI	40	640	8	* 42
KAGOSHIMA	24	639	-	-
TOTAL	4031	73812	140	* 1484
RATE				
Current	262.8	240.6	9.1	4.8
Previous	206.2		8.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 20 Weeks		
	15 May 1949	15 May 1948	17 May 1947	1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	294	316	679	7110	7640	13818
Dysentery	112	126	198	1006	1194	1666
Typhoid fever	78	218	359	1620	2250	4220
Paratyphoid fever	27	67	84	593	760	1055
Smallpox	4	2	23	52	14	301
Typhus fever	1	4	23	76	316	695
Malaria	113	91	238	690	1231	3505
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	113	90	124	1795	1079	1025
Epidemic meningitis	17	41	127	621	967	2012
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	9484	2209	8570	76255	25800	NA
Whooping cough	2368	900	4845	28800	15451	NA
Tuberculosis	11394	9255	8600	162126	129630	NA
Pneumonia	4031	2475	5846	73812	75354	NA
Influenza	140	89	327	1484	2009	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	25	21	56	734	767	1325
Dysentery	35	25	38	266	260	341
Typhoid fever	12	24	36	216	275	551
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	2	23	37	62
Smallpox	1	-	-	9	-	30
Typhus fever	-	-	8	3	24	61
Malaria	1	2	-	17	12	13
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	3	2	2	27	14	25
Epidemic meningitis	8	10	49	165	240	600
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 20 Weeks		
	14 May 1949	15 May 1948	17 May 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	19.2	20.6	45.4	23.2	24.9	46.2
Dysentery	7.3	8.2	13.2	3.3	3.9	5.6
Typhoid fever	5.1	14.2	24.0	5.3	7.3	14.1
Paratyphoid fever	1.8	4.4	5.6	1.9	2.5	3.5
Smallpox	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.0
Typhus fever	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.2	1.0	2.3
Malaria	7.4	5.9	15.9	2.2	4.0	11.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	7.4	5.9	8.3	5.9	3.5	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	1.1	2.7	8.5	2.0	3.2	6.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	618.3	144.0	572.9	248.6	84.1	NA
Whooping cough	154.4	58.7	323.9	93.9	50.4	NA
Tuberculosis	742.8	603.4	574.9	528.5	422.6	NA
Pneumonia	262.8	161.4	390.8	240.6	245.6	NA
Influenza	9.1	5.8	21.9	4.8	6.5	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.6	1.4	3.7	2.4	2.5	4.4
Dysentery	2.3	1.6	2.5	0.9	0.8	1.1
Typhoid fever	0.8	1.6	2.4	0.7	0.9	1.8
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.7	3.3	0.5	0.8	2.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 14 MAY 1949

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	23	290	172	3110	207	3-83
AOMORI	1	81	30	726	62	861
IWATE	3	31	12	318	29	657
MIYAGI	-	58	37	697	60	1005
AKITA	3	46	27	499	49	778
YAMAGATA	1	18	27	468	41	875
FUKUSHIMA	4	133	38	901	109	1327
IBARAKI	2	104	25	628	44	893
TOCHIGI	2	87	84	921	98	1294
GUMMA	8	96	42	792	50	1049
SAITAMA	-	58	41	576	49	931
CHIBA	13	157	70	883	91	1464
TOKYO	61	896	452	6420	446	5623
KANAGAWA	47	772	510	5517	318	3959
NIIGATA	3	52	25	516	85	1241
TOYAMA	1	70	47	843	44	920
ISHIKAWA	5	84	58	1030	66	915
FUKUI	6	67	29	415	22	559
YAMANASHI	1	70	13	403	20	496
NAGANO	8	58	43	879	55	947
GIFU	6	165	78	1346	48	759
SHIZUOKA	4	134	53	1494	49	1727
AICHI	12	1219	73	4538	235	4287
MIE	2	169	36	741	72	1185
SHIGA	5	149	21	519	18	681
KYOTO	33	591	120	2106	202	3466
OSAKA	47	893	249	4349	356	5956
HYOGO	46	612	199	3763	226	5284
NARA	14	209	39	911	47	873
WAKAYAMA	26	228	83	1334	110	1297
TOTTORI	12	89	51	516	78	623
SHIMANE	-	31	17	275	21	406
OKAYAMA	16	341	82	1413	93	1696
HIROSHIMA	16	452	226	2821	146	2669
YAMAGUCHI	12	209	103	2157	50	1606
TOKUSHIMA	1	42	26	337	44	609
KAGAWA	-	45	12	314	18	971
EHIME	4	96	43	746	41	1010
KOCHI	3	49	39	531	66	610
FUKUOKA	25	760	357	5369	308	5259
SAGA	5	51	63	1114	69	1119
NAGASAKI	13	250	88	1913	81	2238
KUMAMOTO	1	57	53	1044	86	1532
OITA	1	64	23	913	38	1062
MIYAZAKI	-	29	60	544	41	627
KAGOSHIMA	6	92	56	1030	30	979

TOTAL	502	10256	4032	68680	4518	77806
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RATE						
Current	32.7	33.4	262.9	223.9	294.5	253.6
Previous	25.2		208.6		237.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1949, 1948, 1947

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	14 May 1949	15 May 1948	17 May 1947	First 20 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Chancroid	502	794	996	10256	18576	15997
Gonorrhea	4032	4981	5380	68680	99112	73424
Syphilis	4518	4599	3395	77808	91018	49713
<u>RATE</u>						
Chancroid	32.7	51.8	66.6	33.4	60.6	53.5
Gonorrhea	262.9	324.7	359.7	223.9	323.1	245.4
Syphilis	294.5	299.8	227.0	253.6	296.7	166.2

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.